

# BRITAIN TO DEMAND FULL GUARANTEES BEFORE ARMISTICE

Germans and the French flag was floating on the Laon Cathedral. Continuing their advance, the French troops debouched from the Laon Forest at Samoussy, which was taken. Marchais was also occupied.

Toward 2 o'clock Sunday the enemy machine gun reaction became most severe. At 2.30 o'clock an Italian brigade had passed the town of Montaigny. At about 3 o'clock the advance continued. There was heavy fighting with rearguards, which fired principally from Vivaise, Courvillat-Aumencourt and dropped shells on the roads and the railroad. French troops then passed into Samoussy Forest and continued the pursuit.

## HAIG GAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF DOUAL.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The British are pressing in on both sides of Douai. Field Marshal Haig's official statement to-day reports gains of ground both north and south of the city.

German counter-attacks east of the Selle River, near Solesmes, were repulsed. These attacks were delivered in force on a wide front north of Le Cateau, following a heavy bombardment. Other enemy attacks, supported by tanks, were also broken up. Northeast of Solesmes British patrols pushed forward to Haspres, seven miles southwest of Valenciennes.

## PERSHING REPORTS REPULSE OF STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS ON BOTH SIDES OF MEUSE

American Bayonets Break Up Repeated Assaults, and Artillery Silences Heavy Barrage—Machine Gun Nests Cleaned Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Repulse of strong and repeated enemy counter-attacks upon the newly won American positions on both sides of the Meuse and continued participation by American divisions in successful operations by the British south of Le Cateau and the French in Champagne is reported by Gen. Pershing in his communique for Sunday.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 14 (United Press).—Heavy German attacks east of the Argonne early to-day were broken up by American counter-attacks. The Americans met the Boches midway between the two lines, wounding the bayonet and tearing the enemy waves to shreds.

The German attack had been preceded by a heavy barrage, but the American artillery silenced the enemy guns, leaving their infantry without protection.

Later the American infantry went forward and began clearing out machine gun nests in the regions of Romagne, Cunel and Sommeville.

## WILSON CONFERS ON GERMAN NOTE; FULL SURRENDER, PROBABLE DEMAND

(Continued from First Page.)

ready to sheathe the sword but is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities.

Lord Haldane, formerly Lord Chancellor and Secretary of War, commenting on the exchange of notes between Germany and President Wilson, said:

"I think President Wilson can be trusted to do nothing rash. It would not be safe to accept any undertaking without a substantial guarantee for its performance."

General approval is expressed of the reserved manner in which the reply has been received by the public at large, among which the news of the proposed armistice evoked feelings of relief and of anxiety for something to be done which would justify a just recompense for the terrible sacrifices made. Nowhere has there been any ringing of bells.

Public feeling on the subject has been especially affected by the sinking of the *Leinster*. Thus T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Whitefield, Tabernacle yesterday, declared it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind in view of the horror and rage excited in every Irishman's and every Englishman's mind by the wholesale murder of women and children and other innocent civilians in the sinking of the *Leinster*.

The Allies, he declared, must apply to Germany that force and those terms which alone would guarantee

the world from a repetition of her crimes against it, and an armistice should not be allowed which would convert a disastrous defeat and perhaps a wholesale surrender of the German armies on the battlefield into a leisurely and safe guaranteed retreat, for that would enable the new race of militarists to claim that they had led Germany, not to defeat, but to victory.

"There should be reparation for the devastation Germany has caused in so many lands," said Mr. O'Connor, "and I cannot help hoping that the chief criminals will not escape retribution, and I cannot help fearing that the same gang of miscreants may be left another chance of recovering power to deluge the earth with blood."

"The Allies will take nothing less than unconditional surrender in the field, and there must be no armistice until defeat in the field is acknowledged by the enemy," says the Post. "Otherwise the war has been fought in vain."

The Chronicle believes that Wilson may wish some or all of Germany's answers to be made more specific, especially that regarding the authority of Prince Maximilian's government. Assuming that he will be satisfied as to this point, the paper contends that no peace discussion is possible without a final cessation of fighting.

## FRANCE UNANIMOUS IN DEMAND GERMANY BE MADE HARMLESS

PARIS, Oct. 14.—France is unanimously determined not to negotiate with Germany until the latter's power to do harm is completely ended, it was semi-officially announced to-day.

Rene Viviani, former French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in the *Excelsior* says:

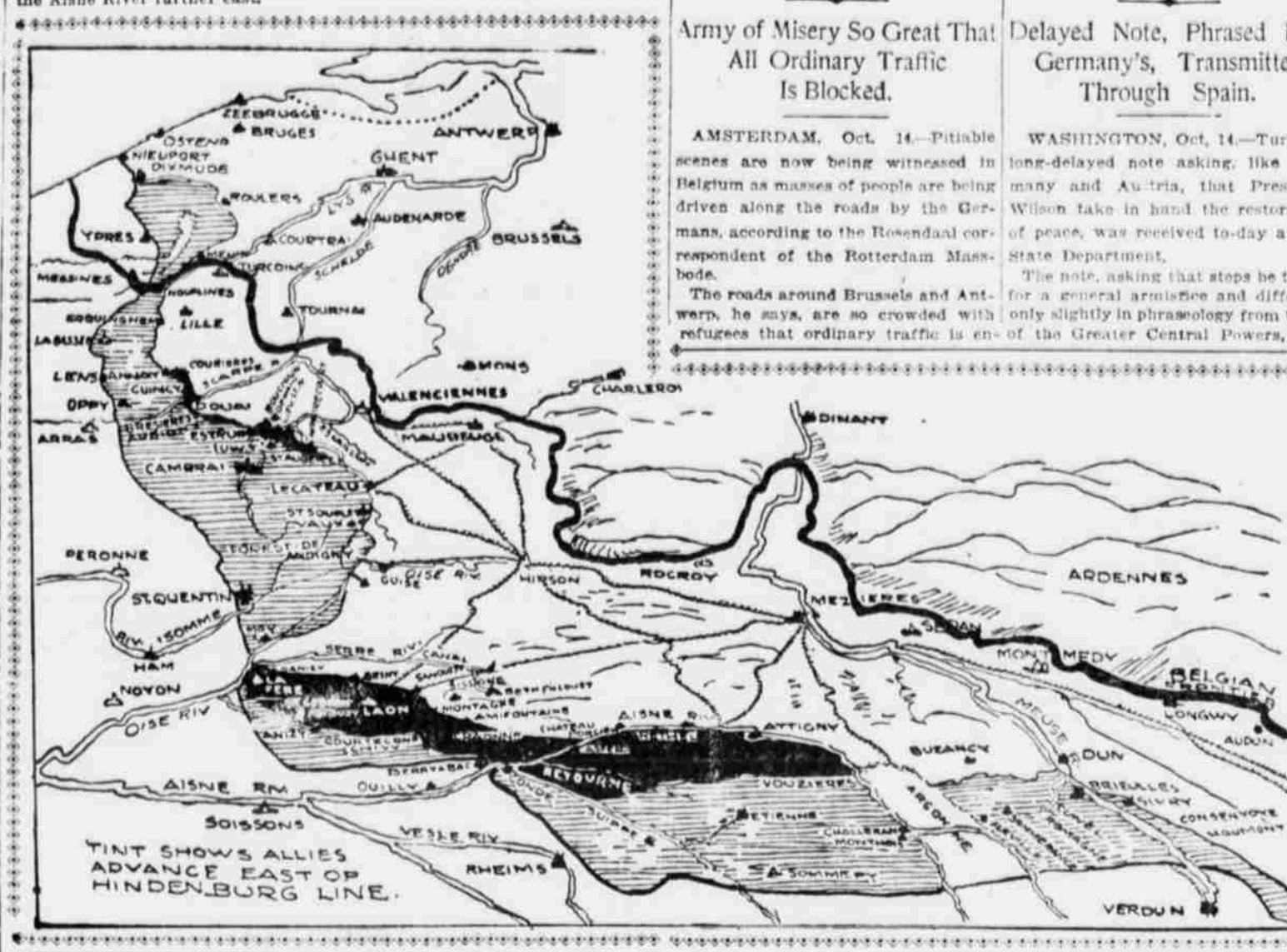
"The tone of the German press the day after President Wilson's note was received in Berlin was full of significance, for in that country, so to speak, the Government itself edits in great part press opinion. The press, therefore, is a Governmental barometer. This barometer indicated what the German note, published yesterday morning, showed more skillfully."

"It was necessary for Germany to gain time. To avoid immediate punishment, Germany even subordinated the question of an armistice to an acceptance of President Wilson's demands, which are those of a free people."

"Germany answers that she accepts the points. (This, no doubt, is a synonym for 'principles and conditions'). She proposes an appointment of a mixed commission to consider the question of evacuation. If this proposal is made with the object of gain-

## Changes in the Battle Front Due to Capture of Laon and the French-U. S. Champagne Gains

Tinted spaces on the map indicate gains up to Sunday morning. Black spaces show the advance yesterday, notably the taking of Laon, La Fere and other towns, and the clearing out of the St. Gobain Forest and the bend in the Aisne River further east.



## GREAT JOY IN LAON OVER LIBERATION OF 6,000 CIVILIANS

Gen. Mangin Almost Carried to City Hall—Mayor and 600 Made Captives.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE LAON AREA, Oct. 14 (Associated Press).—With a literal transport of joy the 5,000 inhabitants remaining in Laon rushed to the gates of the city yesterday afternoon to greet Gen. Mangin, who made his entry into the city at 2.30 o'clock. Men, women and children, with the tears running down their cheeks and waving their tricolor flags, cried "Long live Gen. Mangin! Long live the army! Long live our liberators!"

The people crowded around the general, almost carrying him in triumph to the City Hall, where he was received by the Deputy Mayor. The Mayor himself and 600 young men had been carried into captivity by the Germans before the French troops arrived. Gen. Mangin's forces had reached the Laon-La Fere Railway at 10.45 A. M. and a quarter of an hour later the French tri-color was floating from the tower of the Laon Cathedral. About at the same hour the last Germans had been chased from the Forest of St. Gobain, which for four years had been one of the strongest bastions of the enemy's line.

Pursuing their advance with heightened ardor in the joy of having delivered Laon, Gen. Mangin's troops went on several miles north of the city, liberating a number of villages and arriving before the enemy's secondary position. At Marchais 2,000 inhabitants of that town greeted their deliverance with joyfulness equal to that of the people of Laon.

They produced a notice left by the Germans on retreating to the effect that the French authorities would have until Oct. 14 at 6 P. M. to remove the population, after which the town would be bombarded. The French Fifth Army has continued its forward movement, liberating the village of St. Remi, Outreham Court and Montaigny and reaching the enemy's secondary defense line before St. Remi.

## BULGAR ATROCITIES PROVED.

Jews and Mohammedan Greeks Objects of Terrible Treatment.

SALONIKI, Oct. 14.—Jewish and Mohammedan Greek subjects in Eastern Macedonia suffered terrible during the temporary Bulgarian rule of that country. It has been proved by investigation. Most of the Jews in Serres were deported and many died from hunger. Mohammedans who were imprisoned during the stay of a Turkish regiment, suffered worse treatment after its departure for Asia.

## FOCH DEMANDS GERMAN CITIES AS GUARANTEES

Generalissimo Would Also Distribute German Fleet Among Allied Nations.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World.) LONDON, Oct. 14.—Although Germany's appeal for an armistice has not been officially communicated to the Allies, it is learned that the whole subject was exhaustively discussed last week at the Versailles conference, at which were present the Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy and the military representatives of the Allied nations.

Marshal Foch presented to the conference a minute in which he detailed the military guarantees he considered essential as a condition precedent to any armistice. These involve the occupation of Metz, Strasbourg and Coblenz, the strategic key to Germany. The minute was in the hands of the conference. Marshal Foch also presented for future consideration of the conference a complete scheme for securing and insuring German military impotence for the future. It is said to include the surrender of the German fleet of all descriptions and its distribution pro rata among the Allies according to their naval losses. The destruction of the Krupp and Skoda armament works in Germany and Austria was also considered, but their employment, with the other great industrial plants of these nations, to make good the material and machinery losses of France and Belgium, seemed a better scheme all around.

## UKRAINE MAY PROTEST.

Fears Evacuation Programme Would Infringe Sovereign Rights. BERLIN, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—It is stated in Ukrainian circles that the Governor of the Ukraine is about to send a telegram to President Wilson drawing his attention to the consequences to the Ukraine of the application of his programme with regard to the evacuation of occupied territories. The Ukrainian Cabinet, it is said, considers the Ukraine to be occupied territory, and it holds that the article of the President's programme regarding this question would infringe the infringing of its sovereign rights.

## U. S. EDITORS MEET KING.

Queen Mary and Queen Mother Also at Reception. LONDON, Oct. 14.—King George, Queen Mary and Queen Mother Alexandra yesterday received a party of twenty-five American editors at Sandringham, the estate of the royal family in Norfolk.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 12, averaged as follows: Domestic, 17.21 cents per pound. Advs.

## GERMANS DRIVING BELGIAN PEOPLE ALONG THE ROADS

Army of Misery So Great That All Ordinary Traffic Is Blocked.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—Pitiable scenes are now being witnessed in Belgium as masses of people are being driven along the roads by the Germans, according to the Rotterdam correspondent of the Rotterdam Mass-bode.

The roads around Brussels and Antwerp, he says, are so crowded with refugees that ordinary traffic is en-

tirely blocked, while between Brussels and Antwerp there is one slowly moving army of misery.

Processions of tens of thousands of people, with their goods, who have travelled afoot from Northern France from Lille, Turoing and other places—are being driven forward by the Germans. In addition there are all the male inhabitants of Flanders whom the Germans are likewise removing. Excessive misery exists everywhere.

The headquarters of Crown Prince Rupprecht have been transferred from Thiel to Brussels, the correspondent adds, while the neighborhood of Brussels and Malines have been placed under the jurisdiction of the German Field Army.

delivered by the Spanish Ambassador. Its failure to appear last week coupled with the knowledge that the pro-German government at Constantinople virtually had collapsed, had given rise to the belief that it would not come and instead the Turks would make a different sort of appeal, probably offering unconditional surrender. The communication as it reached the State Department is unsigned. It was transmitted by Ambassador Riano as "the text of a communication received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain from the Charge d'Affaires of Turkey in Madrid on Oct. 12." Ambassador Riano said it reached him late Saturday evening.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following communique from Gen. Pershing, dated yesterday, was received to-day:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Oct. 13.—On both sides of the Meuse our troops to-day broke up strong and repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge them from their recently won positions. "American divisions continued to participate in successful operations under command of the British south of La Cateau and of the French in Champagne. At other points held by our troops there is nothing of importance to report."

### BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Following is the statement issued to-day by the War Office:

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a wide front north of Le Cateau. Under cover of this artillery fire strong infantry attacks were launched against our positions east of the Selle River in the neighborhood of Solesmes. These attacks were successfully repulsed after stiff fighting.

"Other attacks, in which tanks were employed to support infantry assaults, were delivered by the enemy yesterday without success against our positions opposite the Village of Haspres (southwest of Valenciennes).

"Our patrols pushed forward in the course of the night at a number of points south and north of Douai. We gained ground and took prisoners."

### FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Following is the report issued to-day by the War Office:

"French troops last night continued to keep in close contact with the enemy infantry on the entire front. South of Chateau-Poreien the French repulsed on the north bank of the canal last night the remaining enemy elements offering resistance."

### GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (via London).—North of Laon and on the River Aisne the German forces have withdrawn to new positions, says the official state-

## TURKEY'S APPEAL FOR AN ARMISTICE REACHES LANSING

Delayed Note, Phrased Like Germany's, Transmitted Through Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Turkey's long-delayed note asking, like Germany and Austria, that President Wilson take in hand the restoration of peace, was received to-day at the State Department.

The note, asking that steps be taken for a general armistice and differing only slightly in phraseology from those of the Greater Central Powers, was

delivered by the Spanish Ambassador.

Its failure to appear last week coupled with the knowledge that the pro-German government at Constantinople virtually had collapsed, had given rise to the belief that it would not come and instead the Turks would make a different sort of appeal, probably offering unconditional surrender. The communication as it reached the State Department is unsigned. It was transmitted by Ambassador Riano as "the text of a communication received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain from the Charge d'Affaires of Turkey in Madrid on Oct. 12." Ambassador Riano said it reached him late Saturday evening.

It is explained by the War Bureau that these changes are in accord with the Emperor's decree of Sept. 30, in which he declared his will to be "that the German people shall henceforth more effectively co-operate in deciding the Fatherland's destiny." The Election Commission of the Prussian House of Lords, in its reconsideration of the franchise measures, eliminated the clause granting an extra vote to men over forty years of age. The period of residence required in an election district was reduced from one year to six months, and other changes were made.

The proportional franchise was accepted for a number of election districts containing large cities. The Conservative members of the Commission abstained from voting, according to the War Bureau.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ of Berlin, declares there is an assured majority for the measures in the House of Lords in the form accepted by the Commission.

## CLOSING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

With net change from previous close.	High.	Low.	Net.
Atlantic Coast	28 1/2	28 1/4	1/4
Am. Can. & Pac.	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Gas & Elec.	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Ice & Cold Storage	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Lumber	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Oil & Ref.	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Sugar	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Tea & Coffee	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Tobacco	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Wool & Silk	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Cotton	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Rubber	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Leather	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Paper	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Printing	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Bookbinding	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Stationery	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Office Supplies	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Miscellaneous	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4
Am. Total	42 1/2	42 1/4	1/4

## PRINCE MAXIMILIAN ABOUT TO RESIGN, REPORT IN BERLIN

Kaiser Grants Amnesty to Large Number of Political Offenders.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor is probable, according to reports from Holland to-day. They quote the Berlin National Zeitung as saying the Chancellor's retirement is regarded in certain circles as inevitable.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—Serious objection to the acceptance of the conditions laid down in President Wilson's reply to the German note was communicated to Imperial Chancellor Prince Maximilian on Thursday by the Conservative faction of the Reichstag, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—The Kaiser has granted amnesty to a great number of persons who have been under arrest charged with political and military offenses, it was learned here to-day in reports from Berlin.

The German Federal Council has accepted the measure calling for the further parliamentarization of Germany, say advices received here from the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin. The measure proposes the repeal of Article 21, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution, which provides that a Reichstag member shall lose his seat if he accepts a salaried imperial or state office.

Cabinet Ministers no longer will be required to be members of the Federal Council, but shall at all times have the right to be heard by the Council. They shall also have the right to demand to be heard by the Reichstag.

It is explained by the War Bureau that these changes are in accord with the Emperor's decree of Sept. 30, in which he declared his will to be "that the German people shall henceforth more effectively co-operate in deciding the Fatherland's destiny." The Election Commission of the Prussian House of Lords, in its reconsideration of the franchise measures, eliminated the clause granting an extra vote to men over forty years of age. The period of residence required in an election district was reduced from one year to six months, and other changes were made.

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Vorwärts, the Socialist organ of Berlin, declares there is an assured majority for the measures in the House of Lords in the form accepted by the Commission.

## COMPLETE SURRENDER BEFORE PEACE TALK DEMANDED IN SENATE

(Continued from First Page.)

belief that anything that even has the appearance of willingness to accept anything less will be taken as a failure to carry out the purposes of which we entered the war and will be resented with a unanimity and an emphasis that will permit of no misunderstanding."

## GERMANY TRYING TO TURN TIDE TO SAVE HERSELF.

"For four years Germany has re-

amuck among nations," New contended. "She has wrought the greatest havoc the world has ever seen. In that time she has desolated Belgium, devastated France, strangled Serbia, wrecked Poland and made a shambles of Italy. She has violated the most sacred rights of the United States by destroying women and children on the high seas and finally forced us to take up arms in the defense of the most sacred of human rights."

"In all that this Government has since done in the prosecution of the war the President has had the support of both the great political parties and of the whole people to a degree never before accorded a President either in peace or war."

"At this stage Germany sees the turning of the tide, and in order to save itself while it stays to the President, 'Let us cease fighting where we are and from this time forth carry on the war by correspondence.'"

"I do not believe that the people of this country or our Allies will be even momentarily content to barter with Germany."

Senator Reed of Missouri said he believed the country, and some of the members of the Senate, had obtained a wrong impression of what the President's note to Germany really meant.

"An unfortunate impression is being made on the country that the President intends to enter on a system of parley and negotiation and that at the end Germany is to get off unscathed," he said.

"There is absolutely nothing that the President has said to indicate he has any such intention."

Gomper's Daughter Dies of Influenza.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Miss Sadie Gomper, age twenty-three, daughter of Samuel Gomper, President of the American Federation of Labor, died today at her home here of Spanish influenza. Mr. Gomper is in Europe and is not expected to return until next month.

**CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS**  
Old Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Etc.  
Highest Cash Value Paid.  
Jack's Curiosity Shop  
Flaeked AVE. CO. LAKESIDE  
Flaeked AVE. CO. LAKESIDE  
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**CANARIES**  
Guaranteed Males.  
Selling by  
HOLDEN'S BIRD SHOP  
5th Ave., cor. 34th St.

**DIED.**  
BRYANT.—Oct. 12, WILLIAM J. BRYANT.  
Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell), Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.  
FLORES.—EDGAR FLORES.  
Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell), Broadway, 66th St. (Tuesday), 3 P. M.

LEVISON.—October 12, at his home, 11th St. and Broadway, MEYER A. LEVISON.  
Funeral from his late residence, Tuesday morning at 10.  
MORRIS.—ELLA MORRIS.  
Funeral from Frank E. Campbell, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

MORA.—CARLOS MORA.  
Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell), Broadway, 66th St. Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.  
PETERS.—REV. MADISON C. PETERS, D.D.  
Funeral services at the Funeral Church, (Frank Campbell), Broadway, 66th St. Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

PETERS.—REV. MADISON C. PETERS, D.D.  
Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell), Broadway, 66th St. Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.  
STANT.—FREDERICK J. STANT.  
Funeral from his late residence, 213 Leonard St. Brooklyn, on Thursday at 10 A. M. Interment Lutheran cemetery.

**HELP WANTED—MALE.**  
CLARK'S clothing and pattern for making suits, coats, etc. 1000 Broadway, 10th St. (Frank Campbell), Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

**CANDY**  
PENNY A POUND PROFIT  
LIBERTY BONDS Furnish the "Steam" which keep our boys going toward Berlin. Steam up for the Big Smash!  
Our Great Mid-Week Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15-16th  
CHOCOLATE COCAINET HOME-MADE FUDGE—A brand new, nut-free thriller that is destined for a big run of popularity. It is a combination of the richest Swiss chocolate blended with the most delectable fudge. This is the only candy of its kind that is so delicious. That's the toothsome morsel we offer you for Tuesday and Wednesday.  
Attractive Offerings for Monday, October 14th  
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PINEAPPLE—The choicest variety of this luscious fruit covered in a delicious richness and chocolate of Swiss. It is a treat and finally covered with our world-renowned Premium Milk Chocolate.  
BARLEY SUGAR CUTS—One of our favorite members of the Hard Candy family, presenting a collection of pure, cushiony shams sweets made from pure, delicious hard candy in pleasing variety of sizes, but not small and sure.  
CHOCOLATE COCAINET FUDGE—These are the choicest of the rich cream centers are flavored with most of the finest oils of Peppermint and are sold in our "candy" boxes.  
Store: New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey. For exact location see telephone directory.  
The specified weight includes the container.